

legates appointed by the several District Associations, in the proportion of twice as many delegates as the number of Senators and Representatives to which each election district is entitled; and that it meet semi-annually at such place as may be designated by the presiding officer; the present delegates continuing members until a new appointment by the several district associations.

"3. Resolved, That a Central Committee for the Southern Rights Association of South Carolina be appointed by the President of this body, to consist of nine members, whose duty it shall be, by correspondence, by publishing and circulating sound documents, and by all proper means, to promote the common cause; and that any member of any district association in the State shall be eligible as a member of the said committee.

"4. Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized to appoint a secretary and a treasurer, and to take all such measures as may be proper to provide for all necessary expenditures."

Mr. W. H. TRESCOTT moved to strike out the first resolution; which was opposed by Mr. WILSON, of Laurens; and the question being taken, the motion was rejected by a great majority. The report was then unanimously concurred in. From this synopsis of its proceedings, it will be seen that "decisive action" was had in the Convention, affirmatively, as follows:

1. That the State of South Carolina cannot remain in the Union without dishonor. [This was the substantial proposition contained in the speech of Mr. CALHOUN in the Senate, who, it is now known, had at the time in his portfolio a form of government prepared by himself for "the United States South," in the event of the proposed secession from the United States of America.]

2. That any concert of action with one or more States of the South, of which submission [to the law] should be a feature, would be too great a sacrifice for the "Southern Rights Associations" of South Carolina to enter into. Revolution is their only remedy.

3. That the fact of Secession being denied to be a State Right is the strongest additional reason why it should be exercised.

4. That the Convention looks "with confidence and hope" to the constituted authorities to "exert the sovereign power of the State" in this work of Disunion as speedily as practicable.

This last resolution, it is true, expresses confidence in both the State Legislature and the State Convention; but the extent of the confidence and hope in the Convention in the disposition of either of these bodies to carry matters to extremities, is shown by the "overwhelming majority" by which the Hon. Mr. ORR's proposition, to leave to "the constitutional organs" of the State, without dictation, the mode and measure of redress, &c., was unceremoniously voted down.

If any doubt could have existed of the object of this Charleston Convention being to precipitate Revolutionary measures and overawe and dictate to the Legislature and the State Convention, that doubt could not resist the force of the demonstration by the "supplementary report" and its accompanying resolutions, embracing, with those already adopted, all that the General Committee considered "at present necessary for the action of the meeting." These resolutions erect the Convention which passed them into a permanent body—a Central Association—in effect, a permanent Central Revolutionary Club, under whose surveillance both State Legislature and State Convention will hold their sessions. Any one to whose mind these proceedings do not shadow forth such a result, must have read to little advantage the history of Revolution in general, and that of the French Revolution of 1789 in particular.

So far from being surprised at what was actually done by this Convention, however, it is easy to perceive how much more violent and proscriptive these proceedings would probably have been, had it not been for the warning voices of BUTLER, BARKWELL, ORR, HAYNES, and others, whose standing commanded a certain degree of respect, even in so irregular, multitudinous, and excited an assembly as that Convention.

With regard to the staple of the Address to Southern Rights Associations in other States, which makes a part of the Official Record, it would be a waste of time to multiply proofs of the error, not to say folly and delusion, of the fundamental principle maintained by them all, that the State of South Carolina (or any other Southern State) cannot remain in the Union "without dishonor and ruin." Whatever reasons Mr. CALHOUN might have imagined for the similar declaration made in his great speech, no ground is left for the pretenders to his mantle to stand upon, when they at the present day presume to occupy the same position. Mr. CALHOUN's affirmation was an hypothesis merely, depending for its support wholly upon contingencies, not one of which has happened. No one can say, indeed, but that Mr. CALHOUN himself, had his life been spared to the end of the Session of Congress in which he died, would have accepted the compromise measures of that Session as a satisfactory adjustment of all the real grievances of his State. Instead of "dishonor and ruin" attending the "submission" of the People of South Carolina to the Laws of the United States—over which no State, as a State, has a right to attempt to exercise any control—the converse of the proposition would be undoubtedly true, viz. that the attempt to secede from the Union, for any cause now existing, would, whether successful or not, cover the State with dishonor, if it did not in its general consequences involve the liberties and the property of the People in one common ruin. No friend of the People of South Carolina, out of the influence of the vitiated atmosphere of Disunion which they breathe, entertains an opinion different from this. Occasional letters are indeed written by persons in adjoining and adjacent States, and published in the Charleston and Columbia papers, cheering on the Disunionists; but their authors cannot but know that nothing but disastrous waste of life and property will inevitably follow the carrying into effect the atrocious threat of dismembering the Union. And for what? Aye, for what? We find this question so aptly answered in one of the papers published in the upper country of the State—the inhabitants of which section have not entirely taken leave of their senses—that we could not express it half as forcibly or felicitously:

"We are urged," says the Southern Patriot of the 14th instant, "to secede from the Union, break up the Republic, and involve the country in all the horrors of a civil war! Why and wherefore shall we do this? Has the Wilmot proviso been passed by Congress? No, it has been abandoned and given up, at the instance of the South! Have the Southern people been excluded from the Territories? So far from being excluded, the compromise declares that no legislation whatever shall be passed in the Territories on the subject of slavery. Have Congress denied the right of a State to come into the Union with slavery? They have expressly guaranteed that the people of a new State may exercise this power, the very principle which was denied when

Missouri made application for admission into the Union. Has slavery been abolished in the District of Columbia? No, it still exists there. Has Congress attempted to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States? By no means. Have they refused to pass necessary laws in order to carry out the provisions of the Constitution for delivering up fugitive slaves? They have not. On the contrary, Congress has passed a most stringent law on the subject, and the President has expressed his determination to enforce it. It has been, and is being, enforced at this time."

We shall not find a better opportunity than the present to introduce to our readers an extract, germane to the matter in hand, from a Letter published some time ago in the Georgia papers, from one of the most honest and independent men that the South ever sent to Congress, and whose experience in public affairs adds much value to what he has to say on this subject:

Extract of a Letter from Hon. JAMES A. MERRITT to Messrs. A. H. Chappell and others.

"Let me ask you, gentlemen, what has this Government done that we should destroy it, and seek the uncertain chances of another? That, in some instances, its acts may have been unwise, its laws at times unjust and unequal, may have been expected. No Government which man could make could do otherwise. To err is human. But that it has deserved the vituperation which has been heaped upon it by its enemies is utterly false; and there breathes not a man who can truthfully say that he has ever felt the Government oppress him. It is, and ever has been, the purest, best, happiest, and freest Government the world ever knew; and, whenever it is destroyed, the last hope of liberty will be banished from this earth. No, gentlemen, those who so violently assail it and seek its destruction do not believe one charge they make against it. They wish to destroy it merely to look upon the mass of mischief they can cause. The Government could do no act which would please them. If it had been an emanation from Heaven, and its administrators had been spirits of purer hearts and brighter intelligences than angels possess, they would have denounced its acts with as much unscrupulousness as they have already done. Disunion, revolution, anarchy, were their purposes, and they will never cease their struggle to gain them until the united action of every patriot, repeated and continued, shall force them to abandon their delusory purposes. They are bent on mischief; hence they are vigilant, energetic, untiring in their schemes and efforts to secure success."

How truly does not the Southern Patriot—that independent journal already quoted—represent the manner in which the people of South Carolina have been led blindfold to the very brink of a precipice by the public men and presses of that State!

"The people of South Carolina," says the Patriot, "have not been fairly dealt with by their public men and their public presses. They have been exaggerated to them, in all the extravagance of language, the indignities offered to them, and the wrongs perpetrated on their rights. The grossest misrepresentations have been made as to the state of public feeling towards them at the North. The infamous language of a few abolitionists has been published and circulated among them as the universal feeling of the whole Northern people! When the patriotic and virtuous portion of the Northern people have held meetings and spoken by thousands and tens of thousands in our favor, not one word of what they said has been reported at the South! The Southern people have been made to believe that slavery was in danger, that our negroes were about to be set free, and that we were excluded from all the territory of the United States. In addition to this, the people of South Carolina have been persuaded that the other Southern States were ripe for disunion, and if they struck the blow all the others would unite with them! All this is without the shadow of foundation, reason, or hope."

With regard to the institution of slavery, which has been the fruitful theme of declamation by the Disunion Orators, (of the present generation, that is to say—never having been even so much as mentioned as a cause or motive for the first attempt at revolution by political leaders in the same State, under cover of the grand mystery of nullification)—how justly does the same journal speak!

"There cannot be a doubt, in the mind of an unprejudiced man," says the Patriot, "that slavery is, at this moment, stronger, more valuable, and more numerous than it has ever been since the formation of the Federal Union. It also extends over an area of territory in the United States twice or three times as large as it did at the organization of the Republic. Why, then, are we so much alarmed for its safety, continuance, and security?"

"Slavery is more secure, and the security more felt than it ever was before by the Southern people. In the early history of South Carolina, so much apprehension was there of servile insurrections that the Legislature made it the duty of every white man to carry his gun to church. Who now thinks of having a gun at all for any such purpose? Such an apprehension would be laughed at as ridiculous."

"Why is it, then, that reasonable men will permit themselves to be so frightened by imaginary anticipations of danger from the North and the Federal Government? It is not in the power of the North or the Federal Government to abolish or seriously injure the institution of slavery. Its security and safety lie beyond their power and reach. They may denounce it, they may legislate against it, but, so long as the South are disposed to hold on to it, and that will be forever, it is safe and secure from all aggressions."

Yet, in the face of truths so undeniable as these, what is the language with which men, reckless of every thing but the gratification of cherished hate and unhalloved ambition, are daily addressing—through the Disunion prints of the State—to their own children even, and their children's children, and to the mothers of those that are yet unborn? Hear them!

Extract from a Communication published in the Charleston Mercury of the 14th of the present month.

"Regardless of such language being called extravagant, we yet say let the fair fields of South Carolina be deluged with blood, her gallant sons be slain on the battle field, and her soil become one vast sepulchre, rather than that she shall be a dastardly retreat from her present position; that is, from her position of armed hostility to the Union. There is honor in being subjugated in defending our liberties; there is everlasting infamy in quietly relinquishing them. We regret to perceive that endeavors are being made to create divisions in our midst, by calls for primary assemblies of the people, and the establishment of presses advocating the doctrines of the non-secessionists; but we hope that the true friends of South Carolina will be nerved with energy to accomplish their high purpose, in proportion as obstacles are thrown in their way."

"Young men of South Carolina! permit one of your own number to entreat you, by the reverence you bear the memory of that great man, now no more, by the recollection of the noble deeds of your patriotic ancestors, by your pride in the high and lofty character of your noble State, and by every consideration which gives to honor and to freedom their value, to rouse your energies and carry through the noble undertaking of vindicating your rights and liberties."

Extract from another Communication in the same paper, June 16.

"I would also suggest to the young men of our State that they embody themselves into companies, of some thirty or forty each, and meet very frequently for the purpose of training. Let them confine themselves wholly to the maneuvers of the company, (the battalion will easily follow,) and let each individual take the command in turn. We all know

how to handle our arms, but very few could act as guides or flankers. We must learn to keep 'the step and the distance,' especially when it is remembered that more battles are won by good marching than by good shooting. Secession will bring no battle, I believe, but at least let us not believe our motto to be 'Animus obsequio parati'."

From the Columbia Telegraph of June 14.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—In these times of doubt and trial, (says the Black River Watchman,) when strong men begin to flinch from a bold perseverance in the path of duty, it is a matter of pride to find the women of the South, and particularly of our own State, upholding the high and honorable position sustained by the women of the revolution.

The liberty of a country can never be finally lost when the women of that country continue to be looked upon with respect, and are animated by the patriotic abhorrence of tyranny, and an uncompromising spirit of resistance to national wrong.

The race of heroines is not altogether extinct in our State, and if our people are not moved to bold, determined, and uncompromising resistance to the usurpation of the Federal Government, the spirit of their wives, their mothers, and their daughters will cover them with shame.

The following is a sample of the stimulants administered by persons out of the reach of the conflict, who humanely desire to see the South Carolinians engaged in shedding one another's blood:

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Alabama, dated 11th June.

"I write this letter from the city of Montgomery, where I have been attending upon the Southern Rights Convention of Alabama. Our meeting was harmonious. We passed a resolution, 'namine contradicte,' that if South Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, chooses to secede from the Union, and the Federal Government attempts coercion, we pledged the State Rights Party of Alabama to resist force by force. We are going into the contest with prospects brightening. The hopes and the liberties of the South are in the hands of your noble Commonwealth. WE WISH THE QUESTION FACILITATED. 'Delay is dangerous.'"

FROM THE NEWSPAPER SENTINEL.

OAKLAND, (FLORIDA) MAY 15, 1851.

"I read with much joy the proceedings of your Southern Rights Convention lately held in Charleston. I hope and pray, in the full fervor of my heart, that your people may stand up and sustain you. Indeed, I hope the spirit will catch and spread throughout the length and breadth of your broad land; that your arms may all burn with fervid heat, with ardors brought up from free hearts; that the fire of freedom may burn with intenseness until every foe is consumed, and that the same fire may spread, as I trust it will do, until it overleaves the whole South. We tremble in suspense and solicitude for the old State may degrade herself. 'KATYER LET HER PERISH.' Her sons, every one, so far as I know, are ready to offer their lives and fortunes to her Liberty. The Liberty of the South is the cause of their fellow men will take her eternal departure from us if she submit. I feel morally certain that if South Carolina stands firm every cotton State will be with her in twelve months. The Government will not dare touch her. If it should, all is over. If it should not, her free trade and freedom generally will challenge the admiration of all."

Some respect might be entertained even for the Disunionists of the South, were there any reality in their allegations of suffering and oppression by the General Government; were their complaints, curses, and denunciations, and their projects of secession, anything more than the consequence of that dangerously valetudinary habit of society spoken of by EDMUND BURKE as being brought about by the continual talk of "resistance" and revolution, for which there is not even ostensible cause nor a decent pretext. It is of persons thus possessed by the foul fiend of "general discontent" that the same great man said: "A cheap bloodless reformation, a 'guiltless liberty,' appear flat and rapid to their taste. There must be a great change of scene; a 'magnificent stage effect: there must be a grand 'spectacle to raise the imagination, grown torpid 'with the lazy enjoyment of sixty years security, and the still unassuming repose of public 'prosperity.'"

This points to the life the actual condition of the State of South Carolina. Never, during the whole period of her existence as a member of the Union, have her People been so prosperous and well-doing, in their respective occupations of planters, merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, and even common laborers. But an unfortunate mania has seized upon them and is urging them on to destruction. They want to be better than well. They want to be great; to become the nucleus of a vast empire, far transcending in extent the limits of the United States before the annexation of Texas, which their day-dreams have gilded with all the magnificence and splendor imagined by Arabian fabulists. They are weary of the sameness of security and the tedious monotony of general prosperity. AMBITION, not freedom or security, is the real impulse of the leading agitators—of those who control, for the most part, such assemblies as the late Convention of Southern-Rights' Associations at Charleston.

We cannot better illustrate this truth, in bringing to a close for to-day our remarks on the movements of the Disunionists, than by quoting the peroration of a discourse delivered by him who appears to be now the prime leader of the Revolutionary party. It was in an Address delivered by the Hon. R. B. RHETT at Wallerborough, at a meeting of the People to hear their Representatives on their return from the Nashville Convention, that the high aspirations and actual purposes of these Disunionists were casually disclosed, as follows:

"Within eighteen months [after the beginning 'of the end'] we shall have the whole South with us, and more than that: We will extend our borders: We will have NEW MEXICO, UTAH, and CALIFORNIA. Utah already has slaves: we will march into California and we will ask them, 'if they will have slaves, and her people will answer, 'Ay! we will have slaves.' And what of Mexico? Why, when we are ready for them, and her people are fitted to come among us, we will take her too, or as much of her as we want. We will form a most glorious Republic, MORE GLORIOUS THAN THE ANCIENT REPUBLIC OF ROME, which lasted seven hundred years, and had similar institutions to our own."

The death of the Hon. SPENCER JARNAGIN, formerly a U. S. Senator from the State of Tennessee, is announced in a telegraphic despatch from Memphis. He is reported to have died of cholera, in the night of the 24th instant.

Late English papers state that the Hon. RICHARD PARNHAM, formerly Minister from Great Britain to the United States, was to proceed immediately to Lisbon as English Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GEORGIA UNION NOMINATIONS.—We learn from the Savannah papers that the Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress from the eighth district of Georgia; CHAS. H. HOPKINS, Esq. for the first; and the Hon. CHARLES MURPHY for the fourth district.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan has divided that State into four districts for the choice of Representatives in Congress for the next ten years. This we believe is the first State which has been distracted under the new apportionment.

The three men recently convicted of the murder of the Gooden family, William Shelton, Abraham Taylor, and Nicholas Murphy, were sentenced to death by Judge CHAMBERS, at Chesterstown, on Thursday.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Norfolk papers received last night furnish the following particulars in relation to the movements of the PRESIDENT of the United States:

The Joint Committee which was appointed by the Court, and the Select and Common Councils of Norfolk, to wait on the President at Old Point, and tender him the hospitalities of the city, discharged that pleasing duty yesterday in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to those they represented.

Upon repairing to Old Point they found a delegation of the Trustees and citizens of Portsmouth charged with a similar duty. The committee of the two towns agreed to wait on the President together, and appointed JOHN G. H. HATTON, Esq., President of the Select Council of Norfolk, their chairman.

The PRESIDENT, who had returned from a visit to the Fortress, accompanied by his suite, Gen. BARKWELL and the officers of the Fortress Monroe, Capt. STURGEON and the officers of the navy on the station, and a number of ladies, received them at 12 o'clock in the splendid ball-room of the Old Point Hotel.

Mr. HATTON, in behalf of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, here addressed the PRESIDENT, greeting him on his arrival, and inviting him and his suite to extend their visit to their respective towns.

The PRESIDENT replied, in substance, that, in visiting that vicinity to inspect the public works, he had anticipated the pleasure of a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the gratification of a desire to contemplate the historical mementoes of the revolutionary war which still remained; yet, while it afforded him great pleasure to accept the polite invitation of the citizens of Norfolk, his arrangements necessarily restricted him to a very brief space of time in which to enjoy their hospitalities. He could only devote one day, and that the following one (Tuesday) to this purpose; when, after visiting and examining the different departments of the public works in the neighborhood, he would with pleasure accept the tendered hospitalities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. He cordially thanked the Committee for their flattering sentiments of regard, and expressed his warm acknowledgments of the courtesy of the communities which they represented.

The Editor of the Richmond Times, writing from Old Point Comfort, gives the following interesting account of the PRESIDENT's movements in that vicinity on Tuesday last:

"The PRESIDENT's visit to-day to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the Navy Yard was a very interesting one. Quite a large company embarked with him on the steamer Enterprise. As she approached Norfolk, the Presidential salute was fired by the Norfolk sloop of war, whose finely looking tars (except those engaged with the guns) were gracefully distributed about the rigging. The party landed at Gosport, and the President was conducted by Commodore STURGEON, the commander of the Navy Yard, through its various departments. Then, after calling at the Commodore's hospitable house, the great ship Pennsylvania was visited. Capt. SAUNDERS, Major HALL, of the Marines, and the other officers of the ship did the honors of the ship with naval politeness. The noble vessel that recently was examined by the President, from the upper deck to the jumper water in the hold, and then an elegant rapid visit to Portsmouth, where they were called again. Lastly, they steamed over to Norfolk, and were received with all due ceremony at the National Hotel.

"Here Mr. FAYETTE was introduced to a large number of the citizens; but the large crowd collected in the street instead of calling him out upon the balcony. He was welcomed with general and cordial cheers, and spoke a few admirably appropriate sentences, expressive of his governing sentiment of attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and his determination to sustain them at all hazards. He said he could perceive loyalty to the Union plainly written in the countenances of those he addressed, and they responded with loud applause. Mr. STUART was next brought out. He spoke also of his attachment to the Union, but directed his remarks chiefly to the policy which Virginia ought to adopt, in order that the harbor of Norfolk might become crowded with shipping. He contrasted the present visit of the President, in which he saw the three ample Roads gleefully dotted with sails, with his late tour to New York for the purpose of uniting in the consummation of a great improvement connecting New York city with the West, and invoked Virginia to emulate the example of the Empire State, and to carry out the wise policy of improvement first advocated by WASHINGTON.

"The speech over, a third collation, or dinner, was partaken of the Mayor of the city presiding. The President, being toasted, gracefully wished that the prosperity of Norfolk might equal his hospitality. Mr. STUART gave this happy sentiment: 'Virginia Patriotism: May it be like the Christian faith, which rememeth mountains.' Gen. BARKWELL answered for the Army, and Capt. DORRIS for the Navy, and the company left the table. In the drawing-room, Mad'elle Lagelle was an object of great attraction and curiosity. Many sought an introduction to her, and were charmed with her frankness and gentleness of manner and evident decision of character. This remarkable lady is, I learn, actually earning her livelihood as a Clerk in the Department of the Interior. The Norfolk hospitality appreciated, the President and his company returned to Old Point.

"To-night a brilliant ball was given by the proprietors of the 'Hygeia Hotel,' (Messrs. Reynolds & Co.) who, in this instance, as in all their management, have displayed a very commendable liberality. The display of beauty at the ball was uncommon, and the dancing very spirited, as it always is in the parlous of the military or naval service."

The same writer designates the plan of the Presidential party up Old Point, as follows:

"They will leave Old Point on Wednesday morning, in the revenue steamer Engineer, and, after stopping about lunch-time at the Claremont estate, will proceed to Lower Brandon, where they will dine and spend the night. Thursday morning they will go on up the river, calling at Shirley, (Mr. Hill Carter's,) and will arrive at Richmond Thursday evening. The Engineer makes but poor speed, and may not reach Rochette until night. The party will include, besides the PRESIDENT, Mr. and Mrs. STUART, Mr. and Mrs. HALL, Mad'elle Lagelle, Gen. BARKWELL and some other officers of the Army and Navy, and other gentlemen."

At the meeting of the citizens of Richmond, held on Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the President, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the visit to our city by the Chief Magistrate of the Union is an occasion of sincere congratulation to our citizens, and that his high position and the national spirit he has evinced merit the cordial reception with which they are prepared to greet him.

"Resolved, That forty-nine men, in connection with the military, the other committee which may be appointed, and the societies which may desire to participate, to tender to the President and the gentlemen who accompany him the hospitalities of the city, and to solicit his and their acceptance of a public dinner at such time as may suit his convenience."

And, in addition to the committees above provided for, the same meeting appointed a committee of nine gentlemen to proceed down James River on Thursday, to meet the President and his suite, and escort them to Richmond.

The PRESIDENT and his suite arrived at Richmond between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and was received at the steamboat landing with great cordiality by the Mayor of the city, the military companies, and a large concourse of citizens, who formed a procession and conducted the Presidential cortege to the Powhatan House. In consequence of a heavy rain the ceremony of formally welcoming the President was postponed till the following morning, when it was appointed to take place in front of the State Capitol. This being over, the President was to meet the people at the City Hall, and partake of a collation. He had been tendered a public dinner, to take place in the evening, which he declined. He has accepted the invitation of his fellow-citizens of Fredericksburg to stop there to-day, on his way to this city, and may be expected to arrive here about 11 o'clock to-night in the steamer Mount Vernon, which makes an extra trip to Aquia creek this evening for the purpose of bringing him home.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR AGAIN.—Having reconsidered his vote of indefinite postponement of the subject, the Legislature of Connecticut was again occupied yesterday in balloting for a United States Senator. Three more ineffectual ballots were taken, Mr. BALDWIN leading Governor SEYMOUR, but failing four votes short of an election.

MR. WEBSTER IN VIRGINIA.

Kind friends of ours, residing at Harper's Ferry and Winchester, have sent us glowing accounts of the manner in which Mr. WEBSTER was welcomed at various towns on his way to the Capon Springs on the 24th instant. At the first-named place he was met at the cars by a large concourse of people, who crowded around him so closely as almost to impede his passage from the Baltimore to the Winchester cars, but want of time prevented him from addressing the multitude. At the village of Charlestown, in Jefferson county, the cars stopped for a few moments to wood and water, and here another crowd improved the opportunity to manifest their regard for him, and succeeded in eliciting a few remarks. He spoke to them of the beauty and fertility of their country, and reproached himself for having so long neglected to visit it, and become personally acquainted with its yeomanry. They summoned him into their presence by shouting "DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE UNION!" and, in paying a passing tribute to that Union, he expressed the belief that the inhabitants of the surrounding country would be among the very last, in any extremity, to forget their duty as American patriots. He told them that he was glad to see them, and they returned the compliment by the most enthusiastic manifestations.

Though Mr. WEBSTER left Washington, as we have reason to know, determined to travel in as quiet a manner as possible, the intelligence of his intended visit reached Winchester long before he made his appearance, and the first expression of pleasure at his arrival was a salute of two or three dozen guns. He was then welcomed to the hospitalities of the city by the Mayor and all the authorities, (as will be seen by the annexed resolutions,) flanked by a concourse of citizens such as Winchester has seldom witnessed; and, having been compelled to make another brief speech, was escorted to Taylor's Hotel, where he and his family were handsomely entertained.

During the evening hundreds of gentlemen, with their wives and daughters, called to pay their respects to him in person, when the assembly of citizens in and about the hotel became so great that another address was inevitable. Mr. W. spoke on this occasion about twenty minutes. He took a bird's-eye view of the present prosperous condition of the country; and, while he acknowledged that between himself and the people of Virginia—and between the North and the South—there were differences of opinion on various minor political questions, he believed that on all great national questions VIRGINIA, in the event of a free trial, would be found as faithful to the Constitution as MASSACHUSETTS. He said that VIRGINIA was one of the very first States that led the way into the Union, and it was impossible that she should be one of the first to go out of it.

In prophesying the perpetuity of the Union, he introduced with great effect the figure of the rainbow—remarking, in substance, that as the rainbow had been made to span the world since token of peace, and would endure, with the goodness of the Almighty, even so would it be with our country under the protection of the Constitution. He said that he was passing through northern Virginia simply as a private citizen, but in view of the great kindness which had been manifested towards him, on account of his long career in public life, he was constrained to make a few remarks. He was not in the habit of disguising his opinions, and what he thought and felt, and expressed in NEW ENGLAND, he was not afraid to utter in the venerable and distinguished Commonwealth of VIRGINIA.

Mr. W. also expressed himself as having been exceedingly gratified with what he had already seen of the great valley of garden of Virginia, where it seemed to him that each man was thankful to Providence for the happiness of his own condition. The speech was, upon the whole, received with every demonstration of pleasure, and it is to be regretted that (so far as we can learn) no notes were taken of it.

On the morning of the 25th instant a new coach, drawn by four handsome horses, was placed at the disposal of Mr. WEBSTER, and in this he and his family journeyed to their place of destination, where, as we are informed, it was the intention of the Farmers of Hampshire county to entertain him at a Public Dinner.

At a Meeting of the Common Council of the Town of Winchester (Virginia) on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1851.

It having been stated that this special meeting of Council was called in pursuance of a general wish expressed by the citizens that a formal and hearty welcome by the authorities of the town should be extended to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, who is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

On motion, the Council unanimously

Resolved, That Mr. WEBSTER, as a statesman and patriot, who has contributed to the character of the country; as a patriot and public servant, who has devoted his life and talents to the public good and the preservation of our glorious Union, merits the approbation of his fellow-citizens everywhere.

That, in the name of the people of Winchester, we welcome him cordially to this town.

That JOSEPH H. SHERRARD, Mayor, David Russell, President of the Common Council, and Robert Y. Conrad, John Bruce, Philip Williams, Gen. James H. Carson, Henry P. Ward, William Auders, James P. Rely, Henry M. Brent, Hugh H. Lee, George S. Sesseny, Lewis M. Luck, Wm. Baker Miller, Doc. Lewis A. Miller, George W. Seaver, James R. Brooking, Thomas S. Faulstich, Henry F. Baker, William L. Clark, William L. Brent, and Thomas Allen Tudball, sen. be and they are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of the corporate authorities and citizens of Winchester to meet Mr. WEBSTER at the cars, communicate these resolutions, and escort him to his lodgings.

And then the Council adjourned.

DAVID RUSSELL, President.

Wm. L. BARNETT, C. C.

The bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal finally passed the Senate of New York on Tuesday last. The vote on its third reading was 22 yeas to 8 nays. The Albany Register says:

"The increase of the vote in its favor is the result of the condemnation by the people, in six districts, of the act of resignation and disorganization. It is thus under our republican institutions that the people correct the errors and short comings of their public servants, and restore the Government to its legitimate functions and healthy action. There is a moral and a political lesson in this triumph of the Canal bill over the extraordinary means resorted to for its defeat which may be studied with profit."

This bill passed the other branch of the Legislature at the regular session by a large majority, but it will again have to receive the sanction of that body.

Amongst the various items of appropriations made by the Senate for benevolent purposes, is one of \$30,000 for the support of Foreign Poor within the State.

MANUFACTURING LOSSES.—The Boston Atlas publishes the following list of the losses made, during the past season, by the following named mills:

Stark, loss.....\$49,000
Atlantic.....38,000
Appleton.....50,000
Nashua.....38,000
Jackson.....22,000
Salmon Falls.....49,000
Total.....246,000

The Providence Journal says that this is the most favorable view which can be taken of the account. These losses must go on under the present prices, and many of the smaller mills must sink under them.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL FROM CUMBERLAND.—The Cumberland Civilian says that negotiations are now pending to convey the coal from Cumberland to New York by the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the Delaware and Raritan Canals. The price asked is less than three dollars per ton, tolls included. By such augmentation in the coal railroads as may be reasonably anticipated under the present enlightened policy of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, it is thought the coal can be placed on board the canal boats at Cumberland at an expense, including mining, of fifty cents per ton. This method would require but a single shifting or handling of the coal from the time it leaves the mines until it reaches the point of consumption, and would place the coal alongside the wharves of New York, or the steamships, at a cost of less than three dollars and fifty cents per ton! Can any one (asks the Civilian) find limits to its sale, in such a condition, at four dollars per ton?

THE LATE LYNCHBURG TRAGEDY.

Finding ourselves in precisely the same predicament as the Baltimore "American," in regard to this most unhappy catastrophe, we cannot perhaps do better than adopt the following article from that paper of yesterday.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF JUNE 25.

The circumstances connected with the late melancholy event at Lynchburg, which resulted in the death of Mr. TERRY, editor of the "Virginian," and of Mr. SAUNDERS, his assailant, have drawn the sympathies of that community so strongly on the side of the former that a fund of ten thousand dollars has been raised by the citizens of Lynchburg for the support and education of Mr. TERRY's children. Having alluded to this unfortunate occurrence some days ago in connection with the subject of newspaper controversies, it is proper that a correct statement of the facts pertaining to the affair should appear in our columns. It was not our purpose, in the paragraph referred to, to allude to the occurrence with any view to censure upon either of the parties concerned. The subjoined statement is from the Lynchburg Virginian of the 12th:

On the 26th ultimo this paper, at the request of the author, copied from the published communication signed "Our Opinions," defending Dr. Saunders from strictures upon his conduct in the Convention, upon the basis question, which appeared in the Liberty Sentinel. Mr. Terry, in transferring the article in question to his columns, as he had not published the editorial article of the Sentinel to which it was a response, and as he did not concur with "Campbell" in his argument or conclusions, thought it necessary to express his own views upon the point under discussion. This he did in terms the most respectful and courteous, as was his habit, free from all personalities and ascription of wrong motives. Dissent from the opinions or course of the course of a public servant upon an occasion of the highest State interest could scarcely be couched in language more mild and gentlemanly. It was consistently with the propriety of the duty and freedom of the press. On seeing this editorial, Dr. Saunders wrote a letter to the Republican, which was copied into the Virginian of Thursday last, and from its personal character, naturally elicited a reply of a different tenor from the article of the 26th ultimo. Of these two productions it is not our purpose to speak. They were published side by side, and the readers of this paper have the opportunity of forming their own opinions—our business is with the deplorable consequences.

On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, Mr. Terry, while conversing with a gentleman at the corner of the Market House, was approached by Mr. James D. Saunders, eldest son of Dr. Saunders, who carried a pistol, and called to Mr. Terry. On receiving an affirmative answer, Mr. Saunders struck Mr. Terry three blows on the head with a walking cane. Mr. Terry was staggered by the severity of the assault, but promptly rallied and drew an improved Colt pistol. At this moment Mr. Biggers, one of our most efficient police officers, from a high sense of duty, and at the imminent risk of his life, gallantly threw himself between the parties, and called to Mr. Terry to stop. Mr. Terry's first shot was without effect. Mr. Saunders, who was armed with two small self-cocking pistols, fired, the ball taking effect in Mr. Biggers' leg. Mr. Terry discharged a second shot, which unfortunately struck Mr. Biggers in the fleshy part of his arm, passing between the bones, and inflicting a severe wound. Thus disabled, and finding his efforts unavailing, Mr. Biggers stepped aside, leaving the space clear. Mr. Saunders fired a second time, the ball striking Mr. Terry a little below the chest and passing into the stomach. After each fire Mr. Saunders threw his pistols at Mr. Terry. Mr. Terry discharged his pistol, after receiving his antagonist's fire, and with fatal effect, the ball striking Mr. Saunders' abdomen, and passing out obliquely to the left. The parties then closed, and Mr. Saunders wrested the pistol from Mr. Terry's hand, applied the muzzle to his head, and would have killed him instantly, but that he was supposed not to be acquainted with the mechanism of the lock. The parties were then separated, and, supported by friends, walked a short distance—Mr. Saunders to the chambers of Messrs. Moore & Holcomb, and Mr. Terry to the residence of Dr. Blackford. Mr. Terry's wound was, from the first, believed by himself and feared by his friends to be mortal. Mr. Saunders, on the contrary, was at first not supposed to have received a fatal injury, but the symptoms became rapidly of a more alarming character, and, after suffering a great deal of pain, he expired about 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Terry lingered until Sunday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser says that Judge WILKINSON lately made a speech before the Disunion association of that town, in which he deprecated with some warmth on the intuity of the fugitive slave law to the South, and declared he desired to see it repealed, as he felt no interest in protecting slavery in Virginia, Kentucky, or Maryland. Let the Yankee take his negroes and welcome, for what he cared; Mississippi lost but few slaves, and had no interest in the law.

From the course adopted by many of the fire-eaters (remarks the Mobile Daily Advertiser) we are bound to conclude that their sentiments are in accordance with those expressed by Judge Wilkinson. They care nothing for the fugitive slave law, and would be glad to see it repealed tomorrow; for an act of that kind would assist to hasten the day when disunion is to take place. They have said that there is no safety for the South except in Disunion, and they would oppose the compromise, assist the abolitionists to break it up, and repeat the fugitive slave law, because that would bring them one step nearer their darling project of disunion.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Sir RICHARD PARNHAM, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. HENRY S. FOTTE, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, MARTIN F. TUPPER, of England, and CONWAY ROBINSON, of Virginia, have been unanimously elected honorary members of the Maryland Historical Society.

THE PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.—Prof. THEODORE STROGO, who for a quarter of a century has occupied the chair of mathematics in Rutgers College, New Jersey, describes, in a letter in the Newark Daily Advertiser, a modification of Foucault's experiment for rendering the rotation of the earth visible, which he has tried with success. He suspends a cylinder of considerable diameter above the floor by a light thread affixed to the centre of one of its surfaces; and finds that the cylinder appears to revolve at such a rate that its angular motion in any time is equal to that of the earth in the same time, multiplied by the sine of the latitude—which is, of course, the same rate which is observed as the angular movement of the plane of vibration of the pendulum in Foucault's experiment.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commodore F. H. GARRATT, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Port Praya, has been absent nearly thirty-five months. Only two officers have returned in her who originally joined her on her being put in commission, they having all been relieved or sent home on account of ill health. The crew have returned greatly debilitated from the effects of the hot and sickly coast of Africa.

The Portsmouth left at Port Praya on the 23d of May the United States ship Germanow, Commander LAYLETTE, which was to sail in a few days for the coast; all well on board of her. The United States ship Dale, Commander PEARSON, sailed from Port Praya May 7th for the Island of Natives, for the purpose of demanding satisfaction from the natives for an outrage committed a year ago upon an American whaler. The brig Perry, Commander FOOTE, was on a cruise in the Bight of Benin; and the Porpoise on a cruise among the Cape de Verde Islands, which were pretty healthy.

GREAT WILL CASE DECIDED.—"Slaves Liberated."—There has been for some time before the courts at Richmond (Va.) what was known as the Ragland will case, and the verdict of the jury, just made, offers a singular commentary upon the repeated declaration of Northern fanatics, that the colored man cannot meet with justice in the South. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"That will liberated eighty or ninety negroes in the midst of one of the largest slaveholding communities in the world, and devoted to their use the entire property of the testator. It was contested with all the energy which could be brought to bear upon it. The trial was conducted with the utmost circumspection; witnesses were examined and cross-examined; the whole testimony was reduced to writing, so that the jury could read it all for themselves, (as we learn that they did a great portion of it); and then the case was argued with all the ability that able and ingenious counsel were capable of exercising. After all, fully understanding the merits of the case, a jury composed almost entirely of slaveholders—every man of them having strong sympathies, at least, with slaveholders—decided in favor of the will."

A "GOOD TIME COMING."—Nearly one thousand dollars have been subscribed in Burlington, Vermont, for the celebration of the Fourth of July. They say they are to have the best fireworks ever seen in Vermont, "always excepting those put on by Gen. Stark at the Battle of Bennington."